Name	
Current school	••••



WELLINGTON COLLEGE

13+ SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 2023

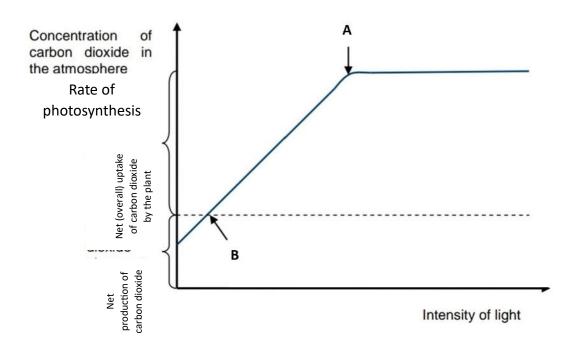
SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 45 minutes

TOTAL MARKS: 46, marks for each question are shown in brackets

- Read the questions carefully and answer in the spaces provided
- Calculators may be used
- A copy of the periodic table is provided at the back of the paper

Q1. A plant was grown in a greenhouse and subjected to different light levels. The volume of carbon dioxide was measured at each different light intensity and the results recorded on the graph below.



(a) Using your biological knowledge, explain what is happening at points A and B.

A..... B....

[4]

(b) Using the graph paper below, sketch a graph of the rate of carbon dioxide usage by a plant through photosynthesis over the course of a 24 hour period. Label this line "P".

[3]



(c) On the same graph, add a line to show the rate of carbon dioxide production by respiration over the same period. Label this line "R".

[3]

(d) A farmer wanted to know if atmospheric carbon dioxide levels affected how much of his crop was eaten by insects.

Describe an investigation you could carry out to see if this is true.

Make sure it is a test that would give the farmer reliable results.

[6]

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Q2. Carbon dioxide is a colourless gas which can be found in our atmosphere.

(a) Circle the word(s) that best describe carbon dioxide.

	Molecule	Compound	Atom	Mixture							
				-	2]						
(b) Wh	ich diagram best	t represents carbon d	lioxide? Explain	your answer.							
	(A)	(B)		(C)							
••			•••••	••••••	•						
••				••••••	••						
			•••••		•						

Dry ice is the solid form of carbon dioxide and has a sublimation point of -78.5 $^{\circ}$ C.



Reference: https://longbeachice.com/7-practical-lesser-known-uses-dry-ice/

(c) Suggest the best way to store dry ice. Explain your answer.

[2]

Carbon dioxide can be produced when calcium carbonate reacts with hydrochloric acid. Below is the chemical equation for the reaction:

 $CaCO_3 \qquad + 2 HCI \rightarrow CaCl_2 + H_2O + CO_2$

(d) One of the products is carbon dioxide. Name the other two products.

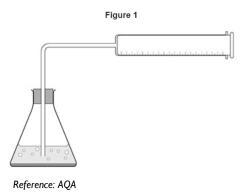
[2]

A student can measure the rate of reaction for calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid by collecting the carbon dioxide produced.

(e) They need to measure out 20 cm³ of hydrochloric acid. What would be the most suitable apparatus to do this?

[1]

They set up the apparatus to collect the carbon dioxide in the following way:



(f) Identify the problem with the setup of the apparatus.

[1]

(g) The student measured the volume of CO_2 (cm³) produced every 30 seconds for 4 minutes. Construct a suitable results table for them to record their data.

The student can determine the mean rate of reaction using the following equation:

 $rate of reaction = \frac{Volume of gas formed}{time taken}$

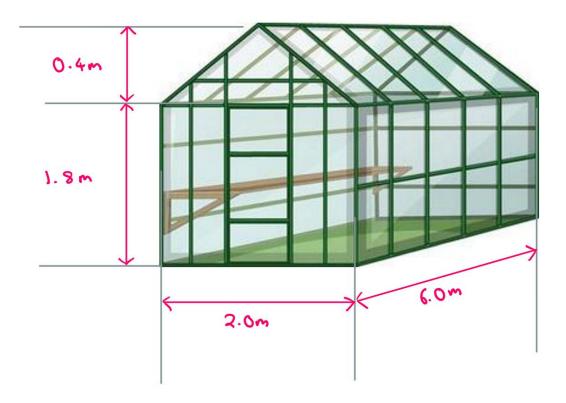
(h) Use the equation above and the results table to determine suitable units for the rate of reaction.

.....

[2]

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Q3. The dimensions of the greenhouse are shown below.



(a) Find the volume of the greenhouse.

Volume = m³
[3]

(b) What is the mass of the air inside the greenhouse?

The density of air is 1.2 kg/m³ You may use the equation: $density = \frac{mass}{Volume}$

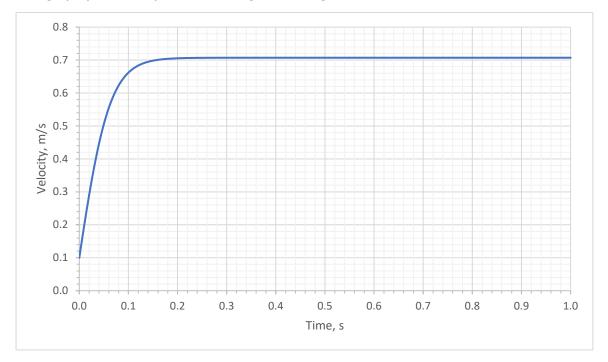
> Mass: kg [1]

> > [3]

(c) Over the course of the day the greenhouse gets hotter. State and explain how the mass of the air in the greenhouse varies as the temperature rises if:

(i)	The windows and door remain closed.
(ii)	The windows are open.

Q4. At the beginning of Autumn leaves die and fall to the ground under the influence of gravity.



The graph plots the speed of a falling leaf during its first second of fall.

(a)

(i) Describe how the velocity of the leaf changes over the first second.

.....

(ii) Explain why the velocity changes as shown in the graph.

[3]

(b) Use the graph to estimate the acceleration of the leaf during the first 0.1 seconds.

You may use the equation:

 $acceleration = \frac{change in velocity}{time taken}$

Answer: m/s² [2]

(c) Draw two further lines on the graph, to illustrate:

- (i) The velocity- time behaviour for a leaf with the same mass but double the crosssectional area. Label this line A.
- (ii) The velocity-time behaviour for a leaf with the same cross-sectional area but double the mass. Label this line B.

[3]

	2 He	Helium 4	10	Se	Neon 20	81	Η	Argon 40	36	Kr	Krypton 84	2	Xe	Xenon 131	86	Rn	Radon 222									
			م ا	<u>-</u>	Fluorine 19	17	Ð	Chlorine 35.5	35	Br	Bromine 80	53	I	Iodine 127	85	At	Astatine 210				71	Lu	Lutertium 175	103	Lr	Lawrensium 257
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			-	z	Nitrogen 14	15	Ч	Phosphorus 3.1	33	As	Arsenic 75	51	Sb	Antimony 122	83	Bi	Bismuth 209				69	Tm	Thalium 169	101	Md	Merdeleveum 256
			» د	5	Carbon 12	4	si	Silicon 28	32	Ge	Gernanium 73	50	Sn	Tin 119	82	PP	Lead 207				89	Er	Erbium 167	100	Fm	Fermium 253
I			ۍ د	ŝ	Boron 11	13	Ч	Aburiaum 27	31	Ga	Gallium 70	48	Ч	Indium 115	81	IJ	Thallium 204				67	H ₀	Holmium 165	66	\mathbf{Es}	Einsteinium 254
PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENT									30	Zn	Zinc 65	48	B	Cadmium 112	80	Нg	Mercury 201				99	Dy	Dysprosium 136	86	ť	Californium 249
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